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illustrate the gradual expansion of knowledge concerning the geography of the New World. The series is being issued under the joint auspices of the Hispanic Society of America and the American Geographical Society, and under the direction of Professor Edward Luther Stevenson, of Rutgers College. The maps to be published include some which have only recently become known, besides a number of those familiar by name but not readily accessible. The first of the series is now ready for distribution.

This is the "Hondius World Map," the work of Jodocus Hondius, the distinguished cartographer and engraver. It could not have been drawn later than 1611. In comparison with the Waldseemüller World Map of 1507 it exhibits forcibly the progress in map-making during a century. In size the map is 160 by 246 cm.

Jodocus Hondius was the last of the three distinguished geographers and map-makers—Ortelius, Mercator, Hondius. This large World Map was probably his final, as it certainly is his greatest work, and is, therefore, an important landmark in the history of cartography.

The map was found by Professor Joseph Fischer, S.J., in the library of Prince Waldburg zu Wolfegg-Waldsee of Wolfegg, Germany, and only this copy is known to exist. It had been carelessly mounted on coarse linen, and was attached to an oaken stick, about which it was rolled:

> For the purpose of reproduction and preservation it became necessary to remove the torn linen backing that the eighteen sheets might be restored, in a measure at least, to their former condition. This difficult work was accomplished in a masterly manner by the distinguished Librarian of the Vatican Library, Doctor Franz Ehrle, S.J.
>
> The excellence of the photographic negatives, made with the greatest care, under the direct supervision of Professor Fischer, in Feldkirch, Austria, has rendered it possible to bring out in the reproduction every detail as in the original.
>
> Adorned by six large and by more than forty small engraved pictures which fill the border and the spaces not taken by the two great hemispheres, this map is of no less significance as a cartographical masterpiece than as a masterpiece of engraving. The document is one rich in geographical record of mountains, rivers, local and regional names, and in its legends, which are numerous. This reproduction will be of great interest to specialists, collectors, and students of American history.

The map is issued in eighteen loose sheets, in a neat portfolio, with a brief descriptive text and key map. Among the maps to be published in the series are the Canerio, the Juan de la Cosa, the Sebastian Cabot, the Paris Portuguese, the Oliveriana, the Catalan Map of 1457, and others of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Die Eisenbahnen Afrikas. Five Maps on one Sheet: Algiers and Tunis, scale 1:8,000,000, or 126.2 statute miles to an inch; West Africa, Congo Basin, Northeast Africa, and South Africa, scale 1:25,000,000, or 394.5 statute miles to an inch. *Deutsche Rundschau für Geog. und Statistik.* Vol. 29, No. 8, Vienna, 1907.

The map is designed to show the present development of railroad-building in Africa. The railroads are shown in red. On the whole, the delineation is well done, but in some respects is not quite up to date. No part of the Cape to Cairo Railroad, north of Victoria Falls, is shown as completed, and the railroad between Stanleyville and Ponthierville, now in operation, is indicated merely as projected.

ALGERIA AND TUNIS.—Algérie et Tunisie. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. From the Atlas Niox. Charles Delagrave, Paris, 1907.

The latest edition of this well-known map, which is sheet 23 in the Niox Atlas. It has been extended west to 7° W. Long. from Paris, so as to take in a large part of eastern Morocco. The results of the French surveys along the Algerian–Moroccan border are thus included on the map. An inset shows the boundary between that part of the Sahara included in the Algerian territory and that part which is politically united with French West Africa.

EGYPT.—Provisional Map of Alexandria and Environment. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. 2 sheets. Survey Department, Cairo, 1907.

A revision of the earlier map based on the survey of 1889–1903. A detailed map, in which water, including numerous canals, is shown in blue, the other information being given in black. Villages, forts, markets, roads, paths, coastguard stations, and many other facts are given.

EGYPT.—Egypt. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. Sheets, IV–IV and V N.E.; XIV–, XX–IV, and XX–V S.E. Survey Department, Cairo, 1907.

SAHARA.—Itinéraire au Sahara et au Soudan. Scale, 1:6,000,000, or 94.6 statute miles to an inch. By R. Chudeau. *La Géographie* No. 4, Paris, 1907.

Illustrates Mr. Chudeau's paper on his journey (Feb., 1905–Nov. 1906) through the Sahara from Inzize to Lake Chad and from Lake Chad to Gao on the Niger.

AMERICA.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Map and Sections showing Structural Relations of the Oil and Gas Bearing Formations in Southeastern Kansas. Scale, 1:375,000, or 5.9 statute miles to an inch.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic and Topographic Map and Section of Independence Quadrangle, Kansas. Showing Location of Oil and Gas Wells in October, 1904. Scale, 1:125,000, or 1.9 statute mile to an inch.

The above two maps illustrate *Bulletin* No. 296, in which Messrs. F. C. Shrader and Erasmus Haworth present the substance of what is known concerning the distribution, occurrence, and development of the oil and gas of the Independence Quadrangle, Kansas, and note the more important industries growing out of these natural resources.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Map of the Zinc and Lead Regions of the Upper Mississippi Valley. Scale about 3¾ mile to an inch.

The map illustrates *Bulletin* No. 294, by H. Foster Bain, of the Illinois Geological Survey, on the "Zinc and Lead Deposits of the Upper Mississippi Valley." These lead and zinc mines are in southwest Wisconsin and in adjacent parts of Illinois and Iowa. The map shows that the region is roughly triangular, with a maximum extent of 80 miles from north to south, and 60 miles from east to west, and comprises about 2,500 square miles. In his text the author gives an historical sketch of the discovery and development of these important ore deposits, treats the topography and geology of the region, the general character and composition of ores, their mode of occurrence, genesis, and their economic importance, and describes the mines, over 130 in number. The mines are shown on the map by figures in red, which refer to the list of mines in the margin.

UNITED STATES.—Potomac River Drainage Basin above Washington, showing Mean Annual Precipitation for Decade 1895–1905. Scale, 1:633,600, or 10 statute miles to an inch. Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, No. 192, U. S. Geol. Sur., Washington, 1907.

Topography is shown with contour interval of 500 feet, drainage in blue, and lines of equal precipitation reduced to the common period, 1895–1905.

UNITED STATES.—(1) Geologic Map of the Juneau Gold Belt. (2) Topographic Map of the Juneau Gold Belt. Scale of each, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. *Bull.* No. 287, U. S. Geol. Sur., Washington, D. C., 1906.

These maps, in colours, illustrate a monograph on the Juneau Gold Belt, by Arthur C. Spencer. The maps as originally printed were on a scale of about 2.8 miles to the inch, but for the present purpose they were reduced to 3.95 miles to the inch. Upon this scale they give a good representation of the topography and afford an adequate base for showing the distribution of the geological formations. The maps show the mainland from Port Houghton to the International boundary at the head of Chilkat River, including also the peninsula between Lynn Canal and Glacier Bay. The geological map indicates the more general areal relations of the rocks throughout the Juneau belt.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Map of the Vicinity of Juneau with Cross Section. Scale, 1:62,500, or 0.9 statute mile to an inch. *Bull.* 287, U. S. Geol. Sur., Washington, D. C., 1905.

The distribution of five types of rocks which have been recognized is indicated by colours and patterns, the meaning of which is shown in the key in the margin.

UNITED STATES.—Map of Alaska showing Distribution of Coal and Coal Bearing Rocks as far as known. Scale, 180 statute miles to an inch. In *Bulletin* No. 314, U. S. Geol. Sur., Washington, 1907.

Illustrates a paper by Mr. G. C. Martin on the Alaska coal fields. The map shows areas of high-grade anthracite and semi-bituminous coal of workable thickness, areas of lower-grade coal of workable thickness, areas of workable lignites, and areas of coal-bearing rocks.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, July, 1907.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, July, 1907.

UNITED STATES —Stratigraphic Map of the Portage Division in Western New York. (No scale given.) By John N. Clarke and B. Dana Luther. In 57th Annual Report, Vol. 3, Appendix 8. Albany, 1905.

Illustrates a paper by Dr. Clarke on "Naples Fauna in Western New York." Colours show the stratified rocks that were laid down in Portage time in the New York Sea, west of the present meridian of Cayuga Lake.

DOMINICA.—Scale, 4.2 statute miles to an inch. By Symington Grieve. Adam & Charles Black, London, 1906.

A black-and-white sketch map illustrating Mr. Grieve's "Notes upon the Island of Dominica." Mr. Grieve says the map "is an improved drawing from a map that is considered official, bringing it up to date as far as possible; but, unfortunately, it is quite unreliable in many details." This is not to be wondered at, as Mr. Grieve says his map is based upon the Byre map, which was published in 1776! The island, evidently, is in need of a scientific survey. In the absence of anything better, this map will be useful as giving an idea of the meagre road system and the position of the new plantations.

MEXICO.—Übersichtskarte des Isthmus von Tehuantepec. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geog. Soc., No. 5, Berlin, 1907.

A black-and-white sketch map showing the route of the recently-completed railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec with the several stations, the railroad from Vera Cruz which joins it about midway in the Isthmus, and the starting-point at San Geronimo of the railroad to Guatemala. The name of the Gulf terminus of the line has been changed from Coatzacoalcos to Puerto México, which appears on this map. Plans of the terminal points and harbours of Salina Cruz and Puerto México are given on the same sheet. The map illustrates an article by G. W. von Zahn on the Isthmus.

ASIA.

CHINA.—Postal Map of China (1906). Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for 1906, Shanghai, 1907.

The map shows that the extension of the postal service by courier, steamer, or launch and railroad has been considerable since the map for 1905 was issued. Insets give more detailed information for the Newchwang, Canton, Shanghai, Suchow, and Hangchow districts.

ASIA.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Opneming van Zuid-Sumatra. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. Annual *Report* of the Topographic Service in the Dutch Indies for 1906. Batavia, 1907.

An index map to the survey sheets of South Sumatra, and showing areas that have been surveyed on the scale of 1:25,000 and 1:100,000.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Het Bergstelsel van West Timor. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. Annual *Report* of the Topographical Service in the Dutch East Indies for 1906. Batavia, 1907.

The ranges and isolated mountains of West Timor are shown in brown, with many elevations in meters.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA–SIAM.—Frontière Franco-Siamoise en 1907. Scale, 140 statute miles to an inch. *Revue Française*, No. 341. Paris, 1907.

A black-and-white sketch map illustrating an article by Mr. Joseph Joûbert on the "French-Siamese Treaty of 1907." It will be remembered that the treaty of 1904 did not prove satisfactory. The map shows the territories acquired by France under the treaty of 1904, those receded to Siam in 1907, and those ceded to France by the same treaty.

SAKHALIN.—DIE INSEL SACHALIN. VON MAX FUNKE. Scale, 1:4,000,000, or 63.1 statute miles to an inch. Gebauer-Schwetschke. Halle a. S., 1906.

Illustrates a monograph by Mr. Funke on Sakhalin. It is based on Russian explorations to 1905, and shows the political changes since that time. It is in colours, and gives more information about the island than usually appears. It shows Russian, Japanese, and native settlements, the boundaries between the habitats of the Ainos, Gilyaks, and Tungus, the distribution of swamps and tundra, mountain passes, seaports, highways, and telegraphs. It does not indicate the stretches of coast most important in the fishing industry.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Bartholomew's Plan of London. Scale, 3.25 inches to a statute mile. Four Sheets (N.E., N.W., S.E., and S.W. Sections). Revised to date. John Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh, 1907. (Price, paper, 1s.; cloth, 2s.)

This standard map of London is on a scale so large that the name of every lane and street may easily be read. All the transportation routes, with depots, stations, and starting-points, are emphasized so that tourists find the map especially convenient. The omnibus and tramway routes in brown are the most conspicuously-marked streets. The railways are in black, the underground roads in black and red, and the parks and commons in green. All the conspicuous public buildings are named, and the sheets are divided into half-mile squares, which make distances easily computable.

THE ALPS.—Karte der Quartären Ablagerungen des Saanegebietes. Scale, 1:100, 000, or 1.5 statute mile to an inch. By Fritz Nussbaum. Jahresbericht of the Berne Geographical Society, Vol XX, Berne, 1907.

The Saane basin lies in the western part of the Bernese Alps. Dr. Nussbaum spent twenty weeks of 1904–5–6 in making the surveys of the distribution of the alluvial and morainal material which are shown in colours on his excellent map. It illustrates an exhaustive monograph published in this number of the Jahresbericht under the title of "Die eiszeitliche Vergletscherung des Saanegebietes."

POLAR.

ARCTIC.—Map to Illustrate the Voyage and Arctic Explorations of Captain Roald Amundsen. Scale, 1: 2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. From surveys by Lieut. G. Hansen, 1903–1906. With insets of Neumayer Peninsula, King William Land, scale 1: 125,000, or 1.97 statute miles to an inch; and North Polar Chart showing route of the Gjöa from Christiania to Nome. *Geog. Jour.*, May, 1907, London.

Illustrates the paper read by Captain Amundsen before the Royal Geographical Society on Feb. 11, 1907. The map is especially interesting for the outlining of the hitherto unknown east coast of Victoria Land from Point Pelly to Cape Nansen between 7° and 72° N. Lat. Amundsen has named this coast King Haakon VII Coast, and the waters between Victoria Strait and the Canadian coast have received the name Queen Maude Sea. A large island between King William Land and Victoria Land was named Royal Geographical Society Island. The sledge routes and the track of the *Gjöa* are shown in red.

ATLASES.

ATLAS OF CANADA.—39 Maps, 44 Diagrams, and many Statistical Tables. Prepared under the direction of Mr. James White. Department of the Interior, Canada, 1906.

This large folio places Canada among the countries that have given adequate expression by means of maps and diagrams to a large variety of geographical and statistical information. The atlas is a home product, prepared under the direction of Mr. James White, geographer of the Department of the Interior, and produced by the Toronto Lithographic Company. Mr. White is to be congratulated upon the merits of this laborious compilation.

Mention of some of the leading features will show the wide range of information given. The maps are preceded by 11 pp. of population statistics. The map of the territorial divisions shows all the Arctic islands, including the recent discoveries of the Norwegian explorer Sverdrup as belonging to Canada.

Sheets 2 and 3 show elevations from sea-level to over 10,000 feet in white and six tints of brown. The surface geological features of the Dominion are indicated in colours on two double sheets. Two sheets are given to the distribution of minerals, with shading to show the areas covered by the more important gold, silver, coal, iron, and salt districts. Quartz gold is distinguished from placer gold mining and a line stretching across the Dominion shows that north of it the country is virtually unprospected excepting along some of the principal rivers.

Among other maps are those showing the distribution of forest, prairie, and mixed forest and prairie; the distribution of the telegraph, telephone, and cable connections; railroad systems with areas coloured to show to which systems they are chiefly tributary; canals, lighthouses, and sailing routes on the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, and Atlantic coast, with bathymetric tints giving depths in fathoms; isothermic, rainfall, snowfall, barometric, temperature, and sunshine charts; population and boundary maps; distribution of Indians and Eskimos, routes of explorers, including Amundsen's northwest passage, drainage basins, plans of all leading cities and a large number of statistical diagrams.

ATLAS UNIVERSEL DE GÉOGRAPHIE.—Ouvrage commencé par Vivien de Saint-Martin et continué par Fr. Schrader. 90 Maps. No. 63, Algérie, Tunisie. Scale 1:2,500,000, or 39.4 statute miles to an inch. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1907.

Sixteen of the 90 sheets of this great cartographic work are still to be produced. The present sheet gives the very best cartographic expression to our present knowledge of Algeria and Tunis and the parts of the Sahara as far south of them as the Tuat oases. Recent Government surveys in this large region have added many data which are fully utilised. The meanings of the Arabic and Berber names are given in the legend. A large number of camel routes are laid down. Heights are in meters.

BOOK NOTICES.

Oestrymnis-Ophiusa (Ancient Geography of Galicia). By Celso García de la Riega. (From Vol. XLVII of the Boletín de la Real Sociedad Geográfica. Madrid, 1905.)

A polemic paper directed almost exclusively against the "*Estudios Ibéricos*" of Martins Sarmento (Madrid 1891-1895). With a profusion of learned disquisitions the author attempts to locate Oestrymnis, as well as the Cassiterides, in Galicia. His monograph is chiefly a discussion of the Oræ Maritimæ, the poem by Rufus Festus Avienus. For local geography of the Galician coast and the Atlantic shores of Spain (and Portugal) the paper is certainly very valuable. It shows an intimate acquaintance with the regions, but we cannot permit ourselves to express opinions about the merits of the evidence produced in the controversy. Until now, however, we had believed the Cassiterides to be Cornwall. Señor de la Riega, in support of his dissenting conclusions, calls attention to the confusion, not infrequent among ancient writers, between islands and promontories, the latter being, from imperfect acquaintance with the mainland, taken for islands. It is well to treasure the remark, since it appears to be well founded; but we think he goes a little too far in stating that the tin deposits of Cornwall are insignificant and have been exploited only in modern times. There is too much of the *Pro Domo Sua* in this sweeping assertion. The linguistic data at the close of the paper must be important for a study of ancient history of Spain, anterior to the Roman domination. They show considerable relationship between the Gallegan or Galician idiom and the Biscayan. Other ethnologic proof of ancient connections of these peoples, and of a rather striking nature, is added.

A. F. B.